

eren's *Days with birds* (1956, p. 155).

A month later, the young cuckoo was observed, in its subadult plumage, at close quarters being fed by the two Robin Chats, usually within 20 m of the nest.

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GILLETT'S LARK *MIRAFRA GILLETTI* NEW TO KENYA

One of us (JEM) has already provided evidence in litt. for *A bird atlas of Kenya* (Lewis & Pomeroy in prep.) to show that Gillett's Lark has occurred in the country. This was based on specimens collected 84 years ago in northeastern Kenya and summarized in Erlanger (1907). Recently a full list of the 24 specimens collected by Erlanger in the border area of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya has been found in Hilgert (1908), and at least 14 of these were actually within Kenya.

We have used the map in Erlanger (1902) as well as the U.S. Army Map Service 1: 500,000 Sheet NA 37/3, Series Y401, Edition 3-GSCS for El Wak in order to trace the localities. The Kenya records are as follows (co-ordinates in degrees and minutes; m = male, f = female):

- Handotu (=Handudu) 3.57N, 41.53E, 1m, 2 May 1901  
 Karo-Lola (=Garolola) 3.51N, 41.40E, 3m, 3 May 1901  
 Karo-Lola, 3m, 5 May 1901  
 Karo-Lola, 2m, 7 May 1901  
 Sarigo (=Sarego) 3.43N, 41.30E, 1m, 8 May 1901  
 Gordoba-Djira (=Gordoba-Gira, =Gordoba-Dschira) c. 3.33N, 41.27E, 1m, 9 May 1901  
 Gordoba-Djira, 1f, 10 May 1901  
 Djeroko (=Jeroko, =Dschiroka) 3.25N, 41.18E, 1m, 1f, 12 May 1901

The following locality is on the Kenya/Somalia border:

- Damaso (=Damassa, =Damas) 3.09N, 41.20E, 1m, 14 May 1901  
 Damaso, 1m, 1f, 15 May 1901

The following locality is probably on the border or just on the Somalia side:

- Wante (?=Uenti Digo or Uenti Dima) c. 2.54N, 41.05E, 1f, 19 May 1901

Other localities referred to, including Darassum, Malka Re, Guna, Ab-rona and Kote-Serira are in Ethiopia or Somalia. Garre-Liwin is the name of a general area including several of the above localities.

This lark is common in Somalia to the east of Erlanger's sites, but does not extend south beyond 2°N (Ash & Miskell 1983). To the north it extends westwards in southern Ethiopia to at least 39°30'E, and possibly further, so that it may also occur in extreme northeastern Kenya at other sites as far west as Moyale (3.32N, 39.04E). The specimens under discussion should be referable to the race *arorihensis* (Erard 1975), although the possibility that *Mirafraga degodiensis* might occur should not be overlooked. This recently described species (Erard *loc. cit.*) is known from the type locality only, but it is interesting to note that this is in an area of southeastern Ethiopia from which there are no records of *M. gilletti*, although they occur in all directions within a short distance.

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## LEUCISTIC SOMALI BIRDS

Following on from Lewis' (1983) observation of a leucistic Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus tricolor*, it may be of interest in view of the geographical separation to record a leucistic specimen of *P. b. somaliensis*, and a partly leucistic specimen of the Red Somali Lark *Mirafraga africana sharpii*.

On 13 April 1958, a male Red Somali Lark was collected on the Ban Seila at approximately 9°15'N, 43°50'E (the type locality) and was deposited in the British Museum (Natural History). On examination this bird was found to have the following feathers white, in an apparently otherwise normal plumage: left wing - 2nd primary covert,